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Sumner, of Guadalupe County, and of
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SATURDAY, JULY 17

A NEW FAST TRAIN.

[Socorro Chieftain.]

It is announced that the Santa Fe will put on a fast mail and express train between Chicago and Los Angeles by way of the Belen cut-off that will cut down the present schedule between those two points nineteen hours. The train will carry no passengers, so as to avoid the loss of time caused by letting passengers on and off.

ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

It was announced by a minister recently that on the following Sunday he would preach on "Hell and Who Will Be There." Before Sunday came he had received letters from several lawyers, two merchants and one doctor, three women and the justice of the peace, threatening to sue him for slander if he mentioned their names.—Ex.

Dry Farming Increases

New Mexico Resources.

Agricultural College, N. M., July 10.—New Mexico is becoming famous for the agricultural resources which have been developed during the last few years and, in addition to the preparations by the territorial authorities for an exhibit at the International Exposition of Dry Farm Products at Billings, Mont., October 26-29, 1909, there will be a number of individual exhibits and many farmers have declared their intention of going to Billings to tell their experience at the Fourth Dry Farming congress, October 26-28. In a recent issue of the Gallup, N. M., Republican, the editor stated that while the territory was deeply indebted to her mineral, livestock and wool resources for her prosperity, farming interests are largely represented and many sections of New Mexico are ideal for farming. He says: "The dry farmer is a new factor in the life of New Mexico, who has entered it within the last few years and with general success. A dry farmer is a man who, in a region of rainfall under 25 inches annually, cultivates the land that has, in the past, been deemed worthless and conserves the moisture so that it is sufficient for his crop."

These farmers have met with most flattering success and add a new feature to the important possibilities of the territory."

**Dry-Farm Potatoes
Product of Arizona.**

[El Paso Herald.]

Phoenix, Ariz., July 10.—That there is promise of this vicinity becoming noted for its dry farm potatoes is shown by the experience of C. V. Jesse, who has a homestead in the Queen Creek section. He has just dug 16 sacks of as fine specimens "spuds" as are often seen in the territory.

He took a few potatoes with him one day when he went out to build fence and logged them in the ground. He did not see the patch until a few days ago when he went out to dig them.

The potatoes had one rain in April, the only one they had from the time of planting until they were dug. Mr. Jesse will be asked to send a sample of his crop with the Arizona exhibit to be displayed

at the International Exposition of Dry Farm Products at Billings, Mont., during the Fourth Dry Farming Congress, October 26-28, 1909.

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**DRY FARMING NOT A
Hazardous Undertaking.**

[Desert Farmer, Salt Lake.]

A great many comments are running through the eastern papers just now regarding the dry farming situation. We are in full sympathy with a number of the better agricultural papers, principally among which we find Wallace's Farmer, which is

advising extreme caution in the matter of dry farming. These conservative papers take the ground that this system of agriculture requires special knowledge and skill, and that if people attempt to rush into dry farming, many failures are likely to result. It is our opinion, however, based on a number of years of experience, that where the rules and laws already discovered are intelligently applied, dry farming is just as safe a business as is irrigation farming. These laws, however, cannot be violated.

We have been, during the past month looking over very carefully results of experiments conducted at six different localities in this state, where the average rainfall is below 14 inches. As a result of our study of the yields we are more convinced than ever that

where the proper methods are observed, dry farming is an absolutely safe venture. It is not a hazardous undertaking provided there is an accurate knowledge of the conditions and a strict adherence to the laws already discovered in relation to this science.

LOSS OF SOIL FERTILITY.

[Campbell's Scientific Farmer.]

Of course there is loss of fertility in the soils. Never was a crop garnered without taking from the fields something that the soil gave up to make the stalk, the leaf and the grain.

Every load of hay takes from the farm some fertility. In each bushel of corn or wheat is a certain amount of the elements of fertility which is carted away to be sold. This is a continuing process.

But the men who have taken the soil into their great chemical laboratories have figured out just how much material there is in the soil that may turn up some time as plant food, and it is astonishing to discover that the supply is very large. Of some of the elements it may fairly be said the supply is inexhaustible. Of practically all there is enough.

But despite this, there is complaint—and it seems to be growing louder all the time—that the soils are being worn out and that the loss of fertility is such that soon the farms will be ready for abandonment. What's the matter?

It is all in the method of cultivation. Farmers who do good farming, who cultivate well and take care of their fields the year round, are not "viewing with alarm" the prospective depletion

of their soil.

Some things may be suggested to help. First, keep live stock on the farm and feed as much of the crop as possible. This will not be a complete solution of the problem, but it will help a great deal. Incidental to the keeping of live stock on the farm, make good use of the manure. A hint is enough. Provide drainage where drainage is needed, or where it may be needed very badly at some special time.

Use good seed at all times, not only as to variety but as to the selection of the seed itself and the care of the seed. Have the seed tested. Change seed sometimes, getting it from other fields or exchanging with distant neighbors.

Use different crops. Rotation is worth something. Its chief benefit, however, lies in the fact that it compels better treatment of the soil itself by requiring different kinds of cultivation.

Don't waste the water. Don't let the field lie fallow. Don't permit the weeds to suck the life blood out of the soil.

And it all resolves itself into the problem of scientific soil culture—the treatment of the soil so as to secure a good tilth and to make a proper seed bed for the seed and to prevent loss of moisture. Cultivation looks to keeping within the soil the proper amount of moisture, and air so that the processes of decomposition may continue right along and thus the storehouse of soil fertility will be of some use to the farmer. Scientific soil culture means that the soil is to be kept up all the time and avoidance of loss of fertility.

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**The Oklahoma
Constitution.**

Charles A. Beard, in Political Science.

Mr. Bryce has commended to scholars the study of our state constitutions on account of their historic interest and their value for the science of comparative politics. In them, he urges, with good reason, one may read the annals of legislative and political sentiment more easily and more succinctly than in any similar series of laws in any other country. It may be added that these fundamental laws are all the more instructive to the student in practical politics, because they contain in a large measure the definite rules of law which are steadily being devised to meet concrete problems as social pressure from various directions bring them within the scope of legislation. In fact, it is highly probable that the political philosopher who considered them in the abstract would go far astray; because they mainly reflect the legal adjustments which have accompanied the material development of our country and are well nigh meaningless to any one not acquainted with the course of our economic evolution during the last century. From this point of view, the constitution of the recently admitted state of Oklahoma possesses a unique interest, for its framers have searched with great assiduity among the fundamental laws and statutes of other states for the latest inventions known to American politics and have worked them into a voluminous treatise on public law—a mosaic in which the glittering designs of "advanced democracy" side by side with patterns of ancient English make.

This remarkable political document has been rather severely criticised in many quarters on the ground that it is a radical departure from American principals and practice. One New York newspaper, desiring to cast reflection upon Great Britain for
(continued on page 8.)

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